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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

18 The Court now rules as follows with respect to the two disputed issues in the Joint
19 Stipulation (“JS”).^{1/}

20 By way of the first issue, Plaintiff principally contends a reversal is warranted
21 because the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) “completely ignored” the opinions of two
22 treating physicians, Drs. Devera and Galang-Feater. [JS at 3:1-5:4.] However, the Court
23 finds Plaintiff’s first contention lacks merit for the reasons stated by the Commissioner
24 at pages 5:5-7:8. of the JS. The record establishes that the ALJ expressly considered the
25 letter reports of Drs. Devera and Galang-Feater. [AR 13 & 15.] Further, both letter

27 ^{1/} Both parties have consented to proceed before the undersigned Magistrate Judge. In
28 accordance with the Court's Case Management Order, the parties have filed the JS and
seek a dispositive order regarding the disputed issues set forth in the JS. The Court's
decision is based upon the pleadings, the Administrative Record ("AR"), and the JS.

1 reports were brief, conclusory, and expressed opinions regarding the severity of
2 claimant's symptoms and limitations that were principally based upon claimant's own
3 accounts. Further, the ALJ's decision reflects that he discounted these opinions because
4 they were inconsistent with Plaintiff's school records and other objective medical
5 evidence. By doing so, the ALJ gave specific and legitimate reasons supported by
6 substantial evidence in the record for disregarding the brief and conclusory opinions
7 expressed by Plaintiff's aforementioned treating physicians. *See Morgan v. Comm'r of*
8 *Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 602 (9th Cir. 1999) ("A physician's opinion of disability
9 'premised to a large extent upon the claimant's own accounts of [her] symptoms and
10 limitations' may be disregarded where those complaints have been 'properly
11 discounted.'"); *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989) (an ALJ is not
12 required to accept a treating physician's opinion that is "brief and conclusionary in form
13 with little in the way of clinical findings to support [its] conclusion.").

14 By way of the second issue, Plaintiff principally contends a reversal is warranted
15 because the ALJ failed to give proper reasons for finding the testimony given by
16 Plaintiff's mother about the severity of his symptoms was not credible. However, for the
17 reasons stated by the Commissioner at pages 9:27-11:12 of the JS, the Court finds the
18 ALJ gave clear and convincing reasons for discrediting this lay person testimony that was
19 supported by substantial evidence in the record. Consequently, the ALJ went beyond
20 what he was required to do given that he was legally only required to give germane
21 reasons for rejecting such lay testimony. *See Dodrill v Shalala*, 12 F.3d 915, 919 (9th
22 Cir. 1993) (holding that, if an ALJ wishes to discount lay witness testimony, the ALJ is
23 only required to give reasons that are germane to each witness.)

24 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that judgment be entered affirming the
25 Commissioner's final decision, and dismissing this action with prejudice.
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27 DATED: August 21, 2007
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ARTHUR NAKAZATO
ARTHUR NAKAZATO
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE